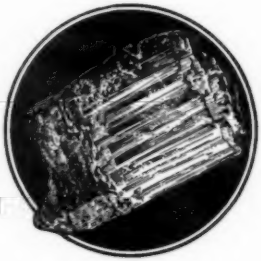
ASBESTOS

Vol. 3 APRIL, 1922 No. 10



FURNISHING A COMMON VANTAGE GROUND WHERE THOSE INTERESTED IN ASBESTOS AND MAGNESIA MAY MEET FOR DISCUSSION

Published by

SECRETARIAL SERVICE

721 Bulletin Building Philadelphia, Pa.

... ASBESTOS ...

A MONTHLY MARKET JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE
ASBESTOS AND MAGNESIA INDUSTRIES

SECRETARIAL SERVICE - - *PUBLISHER*
C. J. STOVER - - - *EDITOR*

PUBLISHING OFFICE
721 BULLETIN BUILDING
PHILADELPHIA, - PENNSYLVANIA
London Office - 2nd Floor, 86-88 Wardour St., W. I.

Volume III | APRIL, 1922 | Number 10

CONTENTS

	Page
The Use of Magnesia in the Rubber Industry	5
Facts About the Auto Industry	17
Market Conditions	20
Notes From Mining Centers	24
Editorials	26
Prospecting for Asbestos	35
Contractors' and Distributors' Page	38
Imports and Exports of Asbestos	39
News of General Interest	43
News of the Industry	44
The Wire Market	58

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

U. S., CANADA AND MEXICO	$1.00 PER YEAR
FOREIGN COUNTRIES	2.00 " "
SINGLE COPIES	.20 EACH

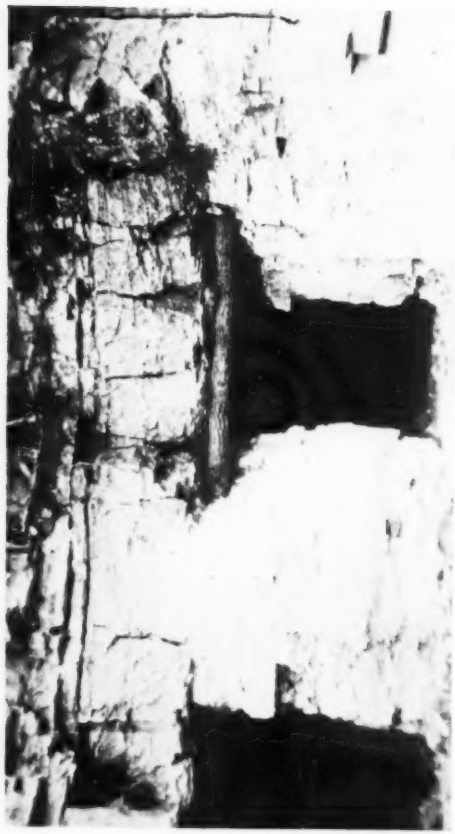


Photo by Courtesy of H. P. Wightman.

Tunnel of Arizona No. 1, of Wightman & Pierce Asbestos Property. Located on Cherry Creek, Gila Co., Arizona. Diabase floor, 14 in. Fiberized Serpentine, then 3 ft. of Lime, then 14 in. Fiberized Serpentine, Thus Mining Two Streaks of Asbestos With the One Tunnel.

The Use of Magnesia in the Rubber Industry

By A. H. Smith

Both the oxide and carbonate of magnesia have been used in rubber compounding for many years. The rubber industry, however, has been slow to adapt these materials to its uses, and, even at the present date, their consumption by the rubber trade is relatively small.

The oxide or calcined magnesia was first to be used, very little of the carbonate being used until recent years. H. C. Pearson, in a book on Rubber Compounding Ingredients, published first in 1899, gives a very brief description of calcined magnesia and merely mentions the occurrence of the native carbonate. He states that a very small quantity of calcined magnesia is used in insulated wire, for the purpose of increasing the toughness and hardness of rubber compounds. Nothing is said about its accelerating the rate of vulcanization.

There are several types of magnesium carbonate employed in the rubber industry. Magnesium carbonate is a very light, fluffy, white material, having an actual specific gravity of 2.20. Because of its bulkiness, it seems much lighter. The actual content of magnesium carbonate runs well over 90%, the chief impurities being calcium, aluminum, silica and iron, which ordinarily are present in decreasing amounts corresponding to the order named. It is not a true or normal carbonate, but is what is known as a basic carbonate. This means that it contains chemically combined water of hydration. Accordingly it reacts slightly alkaline.

Calcined magnesias are prepared by prolonged but gentle heating of either the precipitated or natural carbonate. They are all white in color, and have a specific gravity of about 3.30. Their apparent gravity varies enormously and because of this they are generally graded into heavy magnesia, light magnesia and extra light magnesia. The difference in bulkiness is caused by differences in manufacture, the chief variation being the difference in bul-

kiness of the carbonates which are calcined. Carbonates precipitated from a hot solution are relatively dense and give heavy oxides on calcination, while those precipitated cold give lighter products. Other variations are also introduced. A barrel of extra light calcined magnesia weighs only 50 pounds. The impurities in the oxides are of the same general nature and magnitude as in the carbonate. Ignition loss is about 4%.

If we mix one hundred parts of wild or plantation rubber with ten parts of sulphur and heat this mixture for

Zinc Oxide. 800 *Diameters.*

three hours at a temperature corresponding to a steam pressure of 40 pounds, we will get a product quite similar to the rubber you find in the ordinary elastic band. Obvi-

ously this type of rubber is not suitable for tires, boots, mechanical rubber goods, etc., and, furthermore, it is not economical to heat or "cure" articles for three hours. Magnesia is used to hasten the cure, and also to impart stiffness to the compound. These are the two fundamental uses of magnesia in rubber.

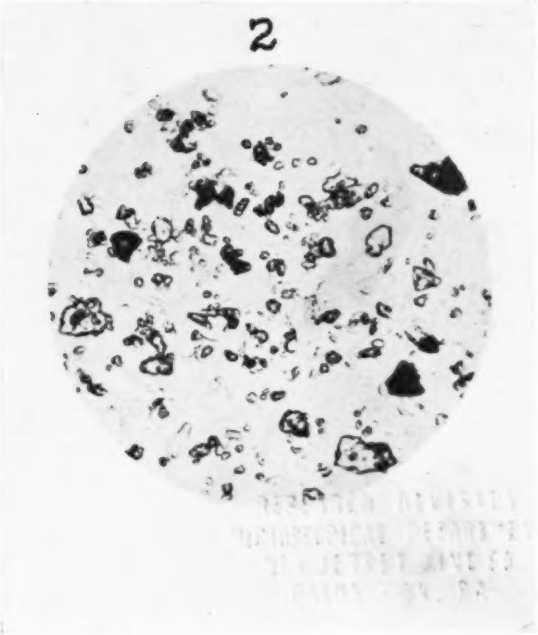
In general there are several reasons for compounding rubber. We usually wish to speed up the "cure;" we may desire to cheapen the finished product by the addition of cheap filling material; we may wish to make the product extremely hard and stiff. Sometimes it is compounded to withstand abrasive wear; again it is compounded to resist heat, or it may be compounded to withstand repeated flexing. Other variations produce extremely tough rubbers and still others produce materials which will resist the deteriorating effect of the elements.

Magnesia, both carbonate and calcined, is used in rubber compounding for several reasons.

Carbonate of magnesia can be used in considerable quantity in a rubber mix. Since it is slightly basic it accelerates the cure in a small degree. The pigment remains white during vulcanization, but because of its relative coarseness of particle, it cannot be used as a coloring material for white compounds. It does not impart any added tensile strength to rubber, but does stiffen it to a marked degree. In conjunction with zinc oxide or gas black, it produces a tough, stiff compound suitable for use on a tire tread or for truck tires. It is quite widely used in Europe for this purpose. It is said to increase the abrasive resistance of a rubber stock containing it, but for this purpose, not over 10 per cent should be used, and the compound should also have considerable amounts of zinc oxide and gas black.

The primary use of calcined magnesia in rubber is to accelerate the cure. A secondary use is to dry up and stiffen compounds containing considerable resinous or bituminous material. The use of magnesia is somewhat precarious, either too much magnesia, or too much sulphur will give a stock which will overcure and harden up on standing, and thus magnesia is said not to "age well." In this respect, litharge is more easily handled and is therefore pre-

ferred in most all goods except those in which the black color produced by litharge is objectionable. Because of this drying up on age, magnesia can be used in the ordi-



Catalpo Clay. 750 *Diameters.*

nary soft rubber compound only to the extent of 1.5 to 2 percent. of the weight of rubber. If the sulphur content is made very low, this may be increased to 3 per cent., and for semi-hard packings and hard rubber even this figure may be increased.

Since magnesia does not melt down and dissolve in the rubber, its effect as a calalyst must depend upon surface contact. Therefore its accelerating action is roughly in proportion to the surface exposed. Obviously, the finer the oxide (calcined magnesia) used, the more surface per unit

weight and the less material required for a given accelerating action. Thus it is seen that rubber manufacturers want magnesia finely divided, and of a uniform state of division.

The one chief feature in all rubber compounding work is the fineness of particles of the various ingredients. Ordinarily magnesium carbonate is a relatively coarse pigment when compared to others used in rubber; heavy oxide is very coarse; lighter grades of oxides are considerably finer; in general the fineness increases as the apparent density of the oxides gets lighter, altho this is not always true.

As an illustration, note Figures I, II and III. Figure I is a photomicrograph of commercial zinc oxide (one of the major constituents of rubber compounds, especially in tire work) at 800 diameters. Figure II shows clay at 750 diameters. Figure III is a section of a tire tread, containing heavy calcined magnesia, also at 800 diameters. The two large lumps show the relative coarseness of heavy magnesia. The fineness of other grades of magnesia vary all the way from these coarse particled products to products in which the average particle size is but about twice that of the zinc oxide shown.

Let us compare the effect of magnesia oxide with other materials when used to accelerate the cure of rubber.

Other inorganic accelerating materials used are litharge and other lead compounds, antimony sulphide, lime and caustic. The more common organic accelerators are thiocarbanilide, hexamethylenetetramine, anhydroformaldehyde-aniline, aniline, para nitrosodimethylaniline, aldehyde ammonia, di and tri-phenylguanidine, para pheylenediamine and others.

Organic accelerators, in general, evolve more or less gas and cannot be used except for moulded goods. Magnesia and other inorganic accelerators can be used for curing without pressure. Magnesia is without effect in dry heat cures in the absence of moisture.

Comparing the inorganic accelerators, we arrive at the following conclusions: Caustic is very little used as an accelerator because goods containing it do not age well. Its action is rapid. Lime is perhaps the next least used in soft rubber goods, tho it is used more in hard rubber, and in stiff mechanical goods. Its action is also very rapid. Lime

is a very cheap accelerator, but does not find preference in rubber work. Antimony sulphide is an excellent accelerator, slow in action, but is expensive to use. It is more largely used for its pigmenting action, as it gives a decided orange-red color to rubber compounds containing it. Red oxide of lead is no longer used as it tends to act as a cata-

Section of Tire Containing Large Lump of Calcined Magnesia. 800 Diameters.

lyzer and cause oxidation of the rubber. Litharge is the most widely used of all. It has the objection that it can be used only in black or dark-colored objects, since black lead sulphide is formed during vulcanization. Magnesia here has an advantage as it does not darken. Another objection to litharge is its high volume cost, largely caused by its specific gravity of 9.30. Its action is rapid and good

cures can be obtained in a few minutes. Other lead compounds, such as sublimed white lead, sublimed blue lead and basic white lead, act as accelerators in a lesser degree. From three to six parts by weight of litharge are necessary to cause as much acceleration as one part of magnesia. All inorganic accelerators, antimony excepted, work so rapidly that they are apt to start the vulcanization process during factory operations, chiefly milling and calendering, and the stocks in which such action is started are said to be "scorched" or "burned."

Few of the organic accelerators are quick acting. Only those of the thio-urea type, such as thio carbanilide, can really be compared to magnesia. Thio carbanilide or other thio ureas will give cures in a few minutes. About five times as much thio carbanilide is used as would be needed of magnesia. Such a stock also has a tendency to "scorch." When vulcanized it has an extremely snappy feel and is unusually lively and elastic. This is one chief advantage in the use of accelerators. Another is that their use increases the tensile strength of the compound over that obtained with litharge or magnesia. A third great advantage is that by the choice of the proper organic accelerator, the speed of the vulcanization can be varied more easily than with litharge or magnesia. The other organic accelerators mentioned are slower in action and they take a place in rubber work in which they can hardly be compared to magnesia.

Gas black or carbon black is a new material in the rubber industry. It imparts extreme stiffness in a stock, combined with added tensile strength and abrasive resistance. Magnesium carbonate adds stiffness to a compound but does not give good tensile strength. When used in large amounts it makes a stock seem extremely dry. The best way to use it to stiffen a high grade compound is in conjunction with zinc oxide and gas black. Zinc oxide gives good tensile strength, but imparts very little stiffening action. So by the addition of both zinc oxide and magnesium carbonate, we can get both strength and rigidity. A good grade of china clay also imparts considerable stiffness to a stock. The more mineral fillers added to a compound and the greater the degree of vulcanization, the harder and stiffer the compound will be. These two factors are much more important than the compounding material itself.

"Rhodesian"-"South African"

The above prefixes are no guarantee to the purchaser that bulk shipments will compare favorably with samples that have been submitted for test. "Rhodesian" and "South African" have become general terms in the Asbestos Industry with no meaning as regards quality and grading—no more than "Canadian" would denote the specific quality and grade to be obtained by merely using the word "Canadian" when ordering asbestos from the mining districts of Canada.

Hobdell, Way & Co., Ltd., London, England, Agents for the mine owners, The Rhodesian & General Asbestos Corporation, Ltd., the American business of which is conducted by W. D. Crumpton & Co., 8-10 Bridge Street, New York City, are the sole distributors of the products of the following Asbestos Mines located in Rhodesia:

"Shabanie"—Product marked—C. & G.
"Gath"—Product marked—V. R. A.
"King"—Product marked—K.
"Hafna"—Product marked—M. H.

all of which marks are registered throughout the world, and the products from each mine are the only Rhodesian fibres graded No. 1, 2, 3, etc., on a system which guarantees absolute regularity and uniformity.

Asbestos from each of the above mines has its own particular characteristics, and although they are all classified as grades No. 1, 2, 3, etc., their values are widely different, and the entire field of the Asbestos Industry is covered by this range of production.

All fibres are packed in strong bags each branded with their own designating marks which, as above noted, are registered throughout the world, serving as a guarantee of uniform quality.

Facts about the Auto Industry

The automobile industry is now the fifth largest industry in the United States. Cars registered total 7,523,664, or ten for every one in 1911. It is figured that automobiles travel 30,094,565,000 miles annually.

There are now three automobiles to every railroad freight car. Automobiles are doing about twice as much passenger traffic as the railroads.

About 2,700,000, or nearly 3% of the total population of the United States, make their living from the automobile business. Current production is at the rate of about 2,973,800 cars yearly, the average price being $745.

The automobile industry now requires about 509,250,000 pounds of crude rubber per annum and 2,011,000,000 gallons of gasoline. Thirty-seven per cent of car owners improve their living conditions because of the automobile.

Ninety per cent. of all cars are used more or less for business. Sixty per cent. of mileage of average car and 78% of farmer car mileage is for business. Thirty-four per cent. of average mileage is instead of trolley or railroad or where there is no other means of communication. The average car owner adds 57% to his output thru the use of the automobile; the farmer adds 68% to his efficiency.

California and Iowa lead in the number of cars as compared to population, with one car for every 5.2 inhabitants. If this Iowa-California average were maintained thruout the United States there would be more than 21,000,000 motor vehicles in use in this country, indicating that American automotive manufacturers have a big domestic market as well as a vast foreign field for their products—even admitting Iowa-California as "saturation" figures.

One of the booths at the California Industries Exposition, San Francisco, Calif. Paid attendance for three weeks, 150,000.

MARKET CONDITIONS

Raw Stocks

Recent inquiries by manufacturers for crudes and fibres are decidedly encouraging. Many spinners feel that crude prices are still too high and are seeking long spinning stocks. Not much of such material is available, hence it would seem reasonable to expect improvement in crude markets.

Canadian mines in general are making no real effort to produce, stocks in warehouses being sufficient to satisfy present demand for some little time.

Arizona mines are all closed except for a little desultory prospecting.

African and Rhodesian production is at a standstill.

A recent inquiry for immediate New York delivery of Rhodesian brought but one firm offer and that for only a few tons, indicating that the United States is nearly bare of Rhodesian at the moment.

The general outlook for commerce and industry is much brighter than for many months and we cannot imagine any real prosperity for industry which will not bring like prosperity to the Asbestos trades.

Paper and Millboard

February shipments are just 100% better than February a year ago.

Orders received in February 1922 are almost 200% greater in tonnage than February 1921.

Shipments for January and February 1922 are just about 100% greater than for the same two months in 1921.

The unprecedented volume of new building is responsible for this great improvement in demand for paper and board. Wherever one turns today the new building program is in evidence.

Prices for paper and paper products have held proportionally firmer than prices for any other asbestos product and this tremendous building activity is the reason.

We confidently anticipate a very brisk demand for paper thruout the year and can see no prospect of lower prices. In fact prices should advance, unless mines continue reducing fibre prices and that is hardly likely under the circumstances.

Textiles.

We can understand the ambition to produce large tonnage, but we *cannot* understand the refusal of most manufacturers to produce quality goods at quality prices.

Only the other day we were asked, by a large consumer of quality yarn, to suggest a source of supply, the consumer naming five or six mills whose product did not meet his needs.

In reply, this consumer was told, frankly, that any asbestos spinner *could* make what he wanted, but only at a relatively high price, because of the cost of the raw stock necessary to be used, and because of the care needed in manufacture.

And yet, this consumer and others are given prices first, and then are given yarns, *made to the price*, which will *not* economically or practically serve the purpose of the consumer.

If a man wants a yarn of high asbestos content, free from knots, especially smooth and even, why not name a price consistent with the product required and then furnish it or, *do not quote at all.*

The war is over and with it gone for a long time the quantity demand which would take anything. We have entered another quality period in the business cycle and the wise manufacturer is the one who fully realizes this fact and is making and selling materials on a quality basis.

A very respectable amount of business is available to spinners of quality yarns.

Brake Linings

This market is looking up. Several orders of respectable size have recently been placed by car and truck builders and the jobbing trade is noticeably better.

Car owners can stave off the inevitable only about so long and then those tires *must* be replaced, those brakes *must* be relined.

With balmy weather here and with it the urgent call of the road, all motor parts and accessories will be in heavy demand.

A good brake lining trade is available if properly developed and intelligently handled.

Magnesia Products

Tire makers are confident of a good summer trade and

this means much to makers of magnesia carbonate.

Pipe coverings and boiler blocks are consumed by the various industries and the stock market has been regularly predicting general industrial revival. Trade in coverings during 1921 was quite creditable in volume of tonnage but the foolish price war indulged in by the magnesia manufacturers cut the dollars and cents volume down almost to the vanishing point. If the record of open prices quoted the United States Government, and other large buyers who publicly open bids, can be taken as a reasonable criterion of average prices then every foot of covering and every block was made and sold at a substantial loss.

It is reasonable to suppose that an intensive study of 1921 profit and loss accounts will result in a stiffening of prices. Unless a better relation between cost and selling price can be established it is only a question of who has the greatest reserve of money and nerves—notice we say nerves, *not* nerve.

Prices for magnesia hit the bottom many months ago and the only possible next move is upward.

In General.

We believe in the future of the asbestos trades. We have a heap of respect for the management of the several asbestos interests. We know they have weathered many a storm when not nearly so well prepared as now. Very soon we expect to see complete sanity restored and then, some morning we will awake to find business at normal.

Notes from Mining Centers

Africa (Rhodesia)

The Rhodesian Chamber of Mines gives the following production for the month of November 1921:

	Tons	£
Bulawayo District	384	9580
Lomagundi District	45	562
Victoria District	160	3916
	589	14058

Total production of Rhodesian Asbestos for the eleven months ending November 30th, 1921. was 18,744 tons, as compared with 16,687 tons for the corresponding period in 1920.

EDITORIALS

Theatre Curtains.

Following a series of railroad wrecks, building collapses, and other calamities in which the human element has a part, we find public authorities very diligent in the enforcement of rules and regulations. The tendency to lock your stable after the horse is stolen is age old.

The recent Knickerbocker Theatre disaster in Washington, D. C., where a number of people were killed and injured by reason of collapse of the roof, due to an unusually heavy snow load, has caused the theatre owners in Washington no end of expense and trouble. The enforcement of regulations has been drastic and has not been confined to building construction.

Rumors are abroad to the effect that the officials of Washington are considering a law requiring the exclusive use of steel curtains, claiming that the Asbestos Theatre Curtain, accepted thruout the entire country as standard, cannot be rigidly constructed, and hence in case of explosions or drafts the audience would be exposed to smoke and flames.

A steel curtain is a good rigid fire stop, but unless the steel curtain is thoroly insulated with Millboard and Aircell Blocks, the steel curtain becomes red hot and instead of serving as a fire stop is more likely to start additional fires wherever it comes in contact with inflammable material.

The argument that an Asbestos Theatre Curtain cannot be rigidly hung is not supportable. An Asbestos Theatre Curtain suspended by four or five wire ropes, each rope being placed over a headblock and counterbalanced over a proper iron block, so that the curtain can be raised or lowered from either side of the stage, is accepted in all the principal cities of the country. The curtain should be tied to a rigging loft with three or more safety chains so that the bottom of the curtain will just nicely touch the floor and the curtain will drop no farther.

In order to provide against bulging of the curtain in case of explosions or drafts, grooves are provided on each side of the proscenium opening and the curtain slides in

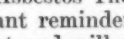
these grooves, guides being placed along the sides of the curtain eighteen inches apart, thru which guides a No. 4 gauge wire is attached to the rigging loft. Below the stage floor is a turnbuckle and the guide wire is fastened to the turnbuckle so that the curtain is absolutely rigid and cannot possibly blow out of line.

Well informed, long-experienced theatre owners and managers state that they have never known a curtain made of Asbestos Cloth installed as above described to give the slightest trouble or to fail in stopping a fire from passing either from the stage to the auditorium or the reverse.

It is a fact that an Asbestos theatre curtain installed as suggested, costs approximately one-third as much as the same size steel curtain, and the Asbestos Curtain is much more easily handled and gives equally good results.

It is to be hoped that the authorities of the District of Columbia will carefully study all the facts before discriminating against the Asbestos Theatre Curtain because the District of Columbia is administered directly by Congress and any legislation eliminating the Asbestos Curtain will doubtless spread like wildfire over the country, stampeding a number of states and towns into action which is not justified by the facts.

Every one interested in Asbestos should lose no opportunity to register objection to the elimination of the Asbestos Theatre Curtain, not only because such action is unjustified but because the Asbestos Theatre Curtain has for many years been a constant reminder to the public that Asbestos is a fire retardant and will serve humanity along those lines.



A Vicious Practice

When a seller guarantees a buyer against decline of the seller's *own* price during a stated period—there is some justification.

When the buyer demands and gets from the seller a guarantee against price declines *in the general market*—oh, boy!

Thick skinned, hard-headed business men just dote on practices of this kind by smaller, weaker competitors.

Let a producer load up with such contracts and his competitors will lead him a merry chase by quoting prices

well under cost, knowing that, in nine cases out of ten, the holder of such contracts will accept orders all the way down to the sub-cellar of price, rather than let the orders go to competitors, and every order he takes means heavy loss.

Buyers today are forcing all sorts of conditions down the throats of sellers but this guarantee against *general* market decline is one condition that no self-respecting, prudent seller will accept under any circumstances.

Such arbitrary demands should be firmly and finally denied thruout all commerce and industry else we will never get back to "normalcy."

Canada's Views on the Fordney Bill.

News reports from Canada indicate considerable disturbance in the minds of some Canadian manufacturers and legislators, occasioned by the proposed Fordney tariff on asbestos.

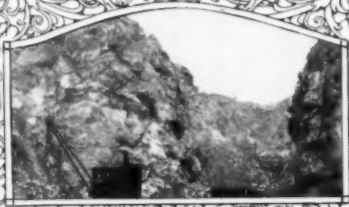
The contention is that the proposed Fordney rates would practically embargo Canadian manufacturers of asbestos, whereas Canada supplies by long odds the greater part of raw asbestos used by United States manufacturers.

During the past few years a fairly respectable trade with the United States has been built by Canadian manufacturers, particularly of asbestos shingles and sheets.

Mr. R. W. Gould, secretary of the Montreal branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, cites as an illustration that the Fordney Bill provides a duty of 3½c per square foot, plus 10% advalorem on colored asbestos shingles, or worked out on current Canadian wholesale prices, a net duty of 80%, claimed to be prohibitive.

The only Canadian manufacturer of asbestos shingles is the Asbestos Manufacturing Company, Ltd., Montreal, whose manager, Mr. A. M. Spear, has suggested that the Canadian Government should impose a special excise tax on raw asbestos exported to the United States so laid that the tax would constitute one half of the United States tariff imposed on Canadian manufactured asbestos, the revenue from this source to create a fund or bounty to care for the difference between the present Canadian and the new American tariff.

Representatives of the Canadian Manufacturers' Asso-



Black Lake Asbestos and Chrome Company
LIMITED

Head Office
Jacobs Building, Montreal, Canada

European Office
10 Rue de la Pepiniere
Paris

Mines: Black Lake, Que.

Miners of
Crudes and Spinning Fibres
Specializing in Shingle Stocks

Controlling
Uuion Asbestos Mines
Southwark Mines
Imperial Asbestos Mines
Black Lake Chrome Mines
Coleraine Chrome Mines

ciation have interviewed Premier Taschereau, who has pledged close attention of the Provincial Government to the many phases of the question.

No fault can be found with the Canadian manufacturers or with the Canadian Government in their effort to obtain for themselves the most to be had from Canada's natural resources. On the other hand no greater stimulus to world-wide search for raw asbestos could be provided than the embargo by Canada of raw asbestos or the placing of prohibitive excise taxes on raw stock.

In any event, in case the Fordney Bill is passed, it will be interesting to see what action Rhodesia and South Africa take with respect to the export of their raw asbestos. Not having infant manufacturing plants in those countries, we suspect that Rhodesian and African fibres will be shipped to any place in the world without excise taxes, thus creating a peculiar situation inasmuch as both Canada and the Union of South Africa are British possessions.

Tariff, free trade or compromise, seems to depend altogether upon the point of view, so that if one is sufficiently nimble-witted as to be able to get, consecutively, the point of view of the producer, manufacturer and consumer, to reach a firm conclusion is next to impossible. We imagine, however, that the fundamental law of economics will answer the question in its own good time.

The Federal Trade Commission Restrained.

The inquisition of the Federal Trade Commission received a severe rebuke when the U. S. Supreme Court handed down a decision restraining the Commission from forcing the big steel companies to answer certain questionnaires which the steel interests held would reveal trade secrets. The Commission took the position that to obtain the information desired, it had the power to force access to whatever books and records might be needed. The verdict of the court was that a corporation is not compelled to account for every move or action.

In creating the Federal Trade Commission, Congress did not intend to set up a petty censorship, nor inject government interference into private business, nor compel corporations to disclose books and records to the advantage of trade competitors. If some governmental departments

could apply the policies they would like, we would scarcely be able to boast of the free government we do. No government agency has yet been given the role of censorship of American business and we hope never will. In business as in private life, one is innocent until proven guilty, tho some government bureaus would regard business as dishonest until proven honest.

It is the function of government to lend judicious aid to business, but it is not for bureau clerks at Washington to prepare questionnaires that divulge trade secrets and matters with which the government, in the orderly pursuit of business, has no concern.

Prospecting for Asbestos

According to the Bulletin of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy prospecting of possible mineral bearing areas is being done in the Province of Quebec by those in search of the royal road to wealth. All over the Province prospectors are to be found searching for deposits of Asbestos, chrome, copper, talc, graphite, mica, apatite and feldspar.

In respect to prospecting the Province of Quebec has a very good Mining Law. It is simple in form and easy of understanding. It gives absolute security of title and is most favorable to the prospector.

For a fee of ten dollars a prospector's license, or, to use the legal term, a miner's certificate, is secured, which carries with it a right to stake, record and hold for six months, (without any other charge or obligation than to do twenty-five days' work) tracts of land up to 200 acres in area. At the expiration of the six months following the staking of the claims, the prospector, to retain his rights, must take out a mining license. This license may cover 40 to 200 acres in unsurveyed territory, or half lots or whole lots in surveyed townships. The cost is small; fifty cents an acre per year, plus a fee of ten dollars on issue. It is valid for one year and is renewable on the same terms, provided work has been performed to the extent of at least twenty-five days' labor on each forty acres. Notwithstanding the above, a mining concession may be acquired at any time at the rate of five dollars per acre for superior metals, and of three dollars per acre for inferior minerals.

ASBESTOS

In the Eastern Townships, the usual number of prospectors have been at work in the mineralized belts. The ores sought were Asbestos, chrome, copper and talc. In the township of Bolton, development work on an Asbestos property has been carried on by the Bolton Mining Company, Ltd., in range X, on the east shore of Long Lake. It is the intention of the Company to construct a mill to treat the asbestos-bearing rock. The Queen Asbestos Company has been organized during the past year to work an Asbestos-bearing serpentine on lot 9, range IX of Cleveland township, near Richmond. This company, for months, kept six men opening trenches and prospecting generally, with the aid of a small equipment consisting of a boiler, a winch, a guy-derrick, and a rock drill.

Work has been resumed on lot 13, range VI of Ham township. Capt. H. H. Jeffery has been conducting operations for a company incorporated under the name of St. Adrian Asbestos Mines, Ltd.

In the township of Garthby, Mr. L. J. Roberge, of Coleraine, has secured a mining concession on lot 40 of the second range. Notwithstanding the fact that the price of Asbestos is on the down grade, it is expected that development work on this property will be pushed with vigor during the coming season.

In the early part of last year the Bennett-Martin Asbestos and Chrome Mines, Ltd., did some important development work on a new Asbestos deposit in Coleraine township, lot 27, range III. Their new workings are near the west shore of Black Lake. The Company had, at one time, as many as 25 men at work; and high grade crude has been cobbed.

An important sum of money was spent last summer by Messrs. Blumenthal and Kirsch, of Montreal, in prospecting lot 10, range VIII of Kilkenny township. A belt, some 200 feet in width, of crystalline magnesian limestone occurs between outcrops of typical Laurentian gneiss. A part of the limestone is altered to serpentine and contains stringers of asbestos fibre.

This tendency to discover additional deposits of Asbestos is not surprising, but when it is considered that present markets are not absorbing fibre stocks now available, it would seem prospectors must be very optimistic on the future of the Asbestos Industry.

Contractors and Distributors Page

Reports reaching us indicate that architects' offices are virtually piled with plans and specifications of work to go forward when prices stabilize and labor controversies are definitely settled. The country has a shortage of approximately a million and a quarter homes. Thousands of buildings—business, educational and industrial—are necessary to satisfy demand. Pub lic, religious and memorial buildings are wanted in unprecedented numbers due to the cessation of these activities during the war to aid the government's military program.

During the past three years F. W. Dodge Company calculates the construction in territory covered by it has averaged two and one half billion dollars per year. This covers three fourths of the building activity of the country. The year 1921 was seriously handicapped by labor strikes in the building trades, consequently, much of the work held over because of labor troubles and high costs, will be prosecuted this year. Last year showed contracts let of less than two and one half billion dollars, while this year so far has shown contracts slightly in excess of the corresponding periods of 1921. Total contracts awarded in February were 7 per cent. greater than in January and 73 per cent. greater than the same month last year. Statisticians predict that if the contract construction business of this year is measurably greater than last, one of the greatest building construction years in history may be expected. The favorable start of 1922 is an auspicious indication.

Interest rates have relaxed, the amount of money per capita in possession of the people is far above pre-war normalcy, and the banks are pretty well sold on the conclusion that liquidation of prices has progressed to a point where they may safely finance legitimate business enterprises. The tariff law is well in hand, the Peace Treaty is virtually completed and ready for ratification, the disastrous forebodings of the Soldiers Bonus Bill have been discounted to such an extent that any alteration must be for the better. Taxes are fixed well into the future, the government is well financed, and the administration at Washington is showing signs of adhering to its rigid declaration for economy.

Surely fundamental conditions are right for a prosperous construction period. When the building business is good, usually all business is above normal. Take courage, for, unless all signs fail, the future is literally stored with profitable business. Don't sob, don't cry, but stand up and conquer.

Imports and Exports of Asbestos

The U. S. Department of Commerce put into effect in January 1922, a part of the new schedule for the reporting of imports and exports; that is, they now divide the Exports of Manufactured Asbestos Goods into five different classes, as follows:

No. 5453—Paper, Millboard and Rollboard.
No. 5454—Pipe covering and cement.
No. 5455—Textiles, Yarn, Packing.
No. 5459—Other Manufactures of Asbestos.
No. 9606—Asbestos Roofing.

This helps a little, altho we are much disappointed that the Department of Commerce has delayed installing the proposed schedule for the reporting of imports of Raw Asbestos, which schedule contemplated dividing the imports into four classes—Crude, Mill Fibre, Paper and Shingle Stocks, Other (refuse, sand, etc.).

The new schedule also contemplated dividing the imports of Manufactured Asbestos Goods into three classes,—Yarn, Woven Fabrics and All Other, but to date no such division has been made.

Upon inquiry to the Department of Commerce we are told that "as soon as the tariff bill now pending in Congress is made a law, a new import classification will be put into effect. The classification of Asbestos as well as other commodities will necessarily be subject to such changes as are provided for in the Tariff Act."

On account of this new change in schedule, the reports made by the various Customs Offices are a little late, and therefore our figures for the month of January may not be quite complete, but figures from all the larger ports are in, so that we venture to give the data as we have it, believing that it is very nearly correct.

Imports of Raw Asbestos for the month of January amounted to 6,896 tons, valued at $224,906 of which 6,889 tons came from Canada, and was valued at $217,855, and 7 tons came from Australia and was valued at $7,051. The latter item would seem to be particularly interesting.

Imports of Manufactured Asbestos exclusive of Canada amount to $11,985, $9,459 worth coming from Germany, and $2,526 from England. Reports received so far

concerning imports of Manufactured Asbestos Goods from Canada indicate $1009 worth, but all such reports have not as yet reached us.

Exports of Raw Asbestos amounted to 29 tons, valued at $1,430, seven tons of which went to France, and 22 tons to the Dutch East Indies.

Now we come to Exports of Manufactured Goods, which as above stated are divided into five classes, and should prove, therefore, of more than usual interest to our readers. We give the figures below:

Paper, Millboard, Rollboard	16,248 lbs.	$ 4,009.00
Pipe covering and cement	178,390 "	14549.00
Textiles, Yarns, Packing	21,258 "	17565.00
Other Manufactures	107,799 "	39257.00
Asbestos Roofing	955 sq. ft.	108.00
		$ 75,488.00

Detailed figures giving the quantity and value by countries will be supplied upon request.

According to the summary issued by the Department of Commerce, $18,003 worth of foreign manufactured Asbestos Goods is at present in American warehouses.

NEWS OF GENERAL INTEREST

The Twenty-third Annual Convention of the Heating and Piping Contractors National Association, will be held at the Hotel Statler, Buffalo, N. Y., May 31st to June 3rd, 1922.

Production of automobiles for the month of January 1922 amounted to 81,590 passenger cars and 9,182 trucks, these figures exceeding those of the previous month, production for December 1921 being 70,690 passenger cars and 8,305 trucks.

The Board of Directors of the American Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, according to Forbes Magazine, has recommended to its members that they disband the organization and, in its place, organize a private, independent organization of lumber manufacturers, producers and other branches of the industry, the proposed association to gather statistics and distribute them to the public and also to perform the other functions of a trade association.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has handed down a decision ruling that preferred stock in corporations of that state may not, because of restriction in the state constitution, be deprived of voting power.

The following figures were presented to the National Union of Manufacturers of Great Britain in session in Birmingham, as showing the relative number of hours of work an ounce of gold will buy in the different countries:

United States	17.22 hours
Great Britain	50.16 hours
Japan	95.60 hours
France	117.31 hours
Germany	201.66 hours

Hungary presents a poor market for motor cars and automotive products. Only two cars are made in Hungary and the production is but a few hundred of each in most favorable times. Importation of American cars is at a standstill because of the unfavorable exchange rate.

Brazil in 1921 imported 9,914 automobiles, of a total value of $11,094,891, as contrasted with 4,537, valued at $3,894,979, during the preceding twelve months. The number purchased in the United States during 1920 was 9,068, against 4,438 in 1919. German cars reappeared in this market in 1920, 204 being imported. France sold 224; Italy 131; Great Britain, 107.

NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

Small quantities of Asbestos from the Transvaal and Australia are still coming into London and are quickly absorbed by British manufacturers. Price quoted on No. 1 South African from the Transvaal about 1 inch in length is bringing, so we are told, about £80 a ton, with lower grades at proportionate rates.

Australian fibres 2 inches and more in length are quoted at £200 to £250 per ton, but good spinnable fibre can be bought at from £80 to £100 per ton.

Offers have also been received in London from the Arizona Asbestos Clearing House, at Globe, Arizona.

The last issue of "ASBESTOS" mentioned the organization of the Orange River Asbestos Mines, Limited, and the Cyprus Asbestos Company. We are informed that both these flotations are looked on with suspicion by the London press, principally because the directorate, the secretaries and others connected with the new companies appear to be the same as those which promoted the Direct Fish Supplies, Limited, which latter company has consistently refused to furnish to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies balance sheets, or other indication of their company's financial condition.

It appears also that photographs used by these two companies in their prospectus and other literature are taken from various advertising literature published by Cape Asbestos Company, Bell's United Asbestos Company, Turner Brothers, Limited, British Everite and Asbestolite Works, Ltd., all of which companies have formally disclaimed thru the public press in London any connection whatever with the Orange River Asbestos Company and the Cyprus Asbestos Company.

We note in recent Commerce Reports issued by the U. S. Department of Commerce, the following inquiry, numbered 1138: "A manufacturing firm in Czechoslovakia desires to purchase rough asbestos for asbestos slate production for roofs Quotations should be given c. i. f. German, French or Holland ports. Correspondence requested in German.

Dr. E. R. Weidlein, Director of the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, on Monday, March 20th, addressed a joint meeting of the Western Engineers Society of Chicago and the Chicago Section of the A. S. M. E., on the subject of 85% Magnesia Insulation. The talk created quite a favorable impression.

The following notice, signed by Irving L. Collins and John Lotz, Jr., has been received at this office:

By Mutual Agreement, Irving L. Collins and John Lotz, Jr., hereby certify that the partnership "The Collins-Lotz Company"

is this day dissolved, John Lotz, Jr. having purchased the interest of Irving L. Collins in said partnership business, which will be hereafter conducted and carried on under the title and name of "The Lotz Asbestos Company." All accounts receivable of The Collins-Lotz Company shall be payable to The Lotz Asbestos Company and all accounts outstanding against The Collins-Lotz Company shall be paid by The Lotz Asbestos Company.

Dated at Hartford, Conn., this 27th day of March, 1922.

Later we were given the names of temporary officers of the new company as follows: President and Treasurer, John Lotz, Jr.; Vice-President, Cyrus A. Jordan, Jr.; Secretary, Edward W. Broder; Asst. Secretary, Miss A. V. Nyquist.

Mr. Jordan, the Vice President, was until March 1st employed for 12 years by the Keasbey & Mattison Company of Boston. He will have charge of the contract department of the Lotz Company at the Boston Branch, 141 Milk Street.

The Cincinnati Auto Specialty Company of Cincinnati, O., uses 8 lb. Asbestos Paper for the lining of its "Frost King" Radiator Covers.

In a recent Chicago paper giving an account of a quite extensive fire in that city, it is stated that when the Mercantile Trust & Savings Bank caught fire, officials of the bank announced that the cash and securities in its vaults were amply protected by heavy steel, cement and asbestos walls and that they were quite safe.

A blotter with more than usual advertising value is being circulated by the Braiding & Packing Works of America, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y. It contains a list of their products, and photographs showing two of their packing materials.

S. J. Donovan, formerly manager of the Packing Department of Montgomery Bros., Inc., Philadelphia, has just organized the Donovan Packing & Rubber Company, with offices at 211-17 Bainbridge St., Philadelphia. They will handle Asbestos, cotton, duck, rubber, flax, jute, metallic and combination packings.

The January 1922 issue of the Silver Edge, published by The Raybestos Company, while naturally devoting the bulk of its space to a discussion of Raybestos, nevertheless contains a number of valuable suggestions and could be read with profit by everyone connected with the Industry.

T. J. McNamara, President and Business Agent of the Heat Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers Local No. 1, St. Louis, Mo., and a former member of the State Legislature, was recently elected President of the Building Trades Council in St. Louis. McNamara is reported by the St. Louis Star as saying "I shall

work for the erection of a building and labor temple and hope to see such a building with the support of all unions of St. Louis, erected in the near future."

Automotive Industries, issue of March 2nd, gives over two and a half pages of space to an article under the title "Automobiles and the Asbestos Industry." An inset in the article gives the uses to which Asbestos is put in the Automobile, the list being Brake Linings, Clutch Facings, Fuse Parts, Cylinder Head Gasket Packings, Manifold Gasket Packings, Spark Plug Gasket Packings, Exhaust Pipe Coverings, Insulation Tape and Sound Deadening Sheets between Muffler Shells.

According to the Jersey City Journal, Corporation Counsel Thomas J. Brogan has commenced suit in the Court of Common Pleas against the National Asbestos Manufacturing Company, to recover damages amounting to $12,500. According to the complaint filed, it is alleged that during July last the defendant employed the plaintiff to obtain a loan of $250,000 on its manufacturing plant. Mr. Brogan subsequently obtained the loan which was accepted by the officers of the company and agreement made whereby Brogan was to receive $12,500 for his services. Afterwards the company refused to accept the loan and up to the present, he alleges, has failed to pay him for his services.

A private meeting of the creditors of William Dellers, trading as Dellers Asbestos and Stores Company, 1 Boundary Road and 1 Hunt Street, Notting Hill, London, W., was held recently, when a statement of affairs was presented which disclosed liabilities of over £867 and assets, after allowing for preferential claims, of £203. After consideration it was decided that Dellers be allowed to continue the business for a time under supervision, with the hope that its condition would improve.

A suggested change in freight classification on Brake Lining Fabric contemplates the placing of less carload quantities in third class official and southern and second class western. The classification at present is second in official and southern and first in western. In carload lots the suggested classification is fourth in the official and third southern and western, it at present being third in the official and western and second in the southern. Hearings held at Chicago on April 11th, New York April 18th and Atlanta, May 2nd.

Mr. Thomas Brennan, formerly with the United States Rubber Company, becomes Sales Manager for Packings and all other fabrics not used by the automotive industry, for the United States Asbestos Company, Lancaster, Penna.

The Anderson Magnesia Products Company, Boston, with factory at Quincy, Mass., have completed the installation of machinery and high pressure power plant, and are now produc-

ing Chemically Pure Carbonate of Magnesia and Standard 85% Magnesia Insulations for boiler and pipe coverings.

March "ASBESTOS" stated on page 54, that the Black Lake Asbestos & Chrome Company reported a loss of $65,932.00 for 1921. Perhaps the figures given whereby this loss is determined, will prove of interest:

Net profit from operations	$122,396.68
Profit on exchange	5,890.91
Miscellaneous income	3,955.86
	$132,243.45
Selling expenses	$35,440.80
General expenses	60,283.16
Interest and commission on loans	6,577.56
Depreciation	60,241.53
Development and prospecting written off	35,623.22
	$198,166.27

or a loss for the year as stated of $65,922.82.

The President in making his report says "Plant, Buildings and Machinery are now in excellent condition and the expenditures for the year 1922 will be considerably reduced."

The Chicago Office of the Belmont Packing & Rubber Company, formerly located at 33 N. Franklin Street, on April 1st moved to new and larger quarters at 170-172 N. Franklin street.

The Annual Report for 1921, of the Asbestos Corporation of Cadada, Limited, gives the following statement of Profit & Loss and Surplus, comparing 1921 with 1920:

	1921	1920
Profits from operations after expenses, taxes, etc.	$756,644.00	$1,389,334.00
Interest on company's investments and Bank int.	136,414.00	125,266.00
	893,058.00	1,514,600.00
Bond Int. and Prov. for exhaustion of Minerals	349,800.00	465,659.00
	543,258.00	1,048,940.00
Dividends and Bonus	460,000.00	282,500.00
Surplus profits for year	83,258.00	466,440.00
Previous surplus	2,052,831.00	1,586,390.00
Surplus Dec. 31, 1921	$2,136,090.00	$2,052,831.00

Mr. E. B. Knowles, variously with Raybestos, Thermoid and

Staybestos, and well known in the Asbestos and Brake Lining trades, has affiliated with the United States Asbestos Company, Lancaster, Penna.

Mr. Knowles will manage the sales of Brake Lining and other automotive equipment manufactured by the United States Asbestos Company.

From the San Francisco Journal we learn that The California Asbestos and Kieselguhr Company of Los Angeles, is permitted to issue 600,000 shares to O. P. Posey and his six nominees for the transfer of several mining claims, and to sell 400,000 shares at $1 for cash. The shares issued to Posey and others are to be deposited and held as an escrow. The permit requires that the company shall realize not less than 80 per cent from the sale of the securities.

On Tuesday, March 14th, Miss Florence Watts of St. Albans, L. I., became the bride of Mr. William Weaver Lewis of New York City. Mr. Lewis will be remembered as Eastern District Manager for the General Asbestos & Rubber Company, with headquarters at 296 Broadway, New York City. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis are spending their honeymoon in Florida, and upon their return will reside in Jamaica, L. I.

The New York Builders' Supply Company, New York City, are distributing for advertising purposes, stamp pads, the lids of which are attractively painted in green and bear their name and address.

Such a useful piece of office equipment will surely be appreciated by the recipients, and used constantly.

King's Mine, owned by the Asbestos Corporation of Canada, has found it necessary to close down its plant in order to repair one of the large motors, but they hope to again be in operation in a week or so.

Black Lake Asbestos & Chrome Co. have lately purchased two cranes, which will allow them to handle the rock in the pits more advantageously.

Carl Bindman of Thetford, has been appointed Secretary Treasurer of the Asbestos & Mineral Corporation.

The Lockport, N. Y., Union Sun & Journal, under date of Tuesday, March 28th, contains an important announcement to the effect that the A. W. Jack Corporation plans an extensive building program, to start May 1st.

Faith in the future of American Industry, and especially in the Asbestos section of it is confidently expressed by this intention.

The A. W. Jack Corporation commenced business on November 28, 1918, and has made remarkable progress. Its operations

thus far have been confined to the manufacture of Asbestos Millboard and materials made therefrom. The new plant is intended to be used for the manufacture of this same class of material in addition to Asbestos Paper, Air Cell Covering, Boards and other paper products.

Five buildings of reinforced concrete and brick will be constructed, the machine room to be 200 ft. by 47 ft. 6 in., the finishing room 182 ft. by 93 ft. 6 in., stock room 138 ft. by 56 ft., beater room, 82 ft. by 36 ft., and power plant 55 ft. by 46 ft.

The present plant is to be dismantled and the new plant erected on the eight acres of land owned by the corporation, upon which the present plant is now located.

Engineering contract is in the hands of George F. Hardy, of New York, and the contract for construction will be let to the lowest responsible bidder.

The Jack Corporation is capitalized at $500,000, its directors being A. W. Jack and William W. Campbell, of Lockport, N. Y., and Eugene P. Greenwood, Elmer K. Weppner and Charles G. Valentine, of Buffalo.

W. J. Glendenning, 105 West 40th Street, New York, a man well known to many in the Asbestos, Rubber and Balata Industries, has been recently engaged in important and interesting consulting work.

For instance, he has to his credit the opening of a packing department for the Plant Rubber and Asbestos Company of San Francisco; considerable work for the Manheim Manufacturing Company, Manheim, Pa., and prior to this he was superintendent for the United States Asbestos Company, Lancaster, Pa.

Mr. Glendenning's apprenticeship in these great trades was served in France and England with G. Lefebore and Jacqueau, South Wales Brattice Cloth and India Rubber Company and Turner Brothers.

He is prepared to consult with manufacturers and users in all of these industries and offers a very long and successful experience as his warranty.

PATENTS

Several patents recently granted will prove of interest to our readers to a greater or less degree. We list them below:

On February 14th, Serial No. 370,921. Lining for Brakes and Clutches, to Lemuel E. Booth, Des Moines, Ia., assignor of one-half to George W. John, Des Moines. Filed April 3, 1920. On investigations it is found that this patent provides for a wooden brake lining.

On February 21st, Serial No. 365,496. Filed March 13, 1920, by John Allen Heany, New Haven, Conn., assignor to Rockbestos Products Corporation, Process of Treating Materials in Preparation for the Manufacture of Yarn, and described as follows: "Cleaning of Asbestos as it comes from the mines or while it is in an impure condition and the incorporating therewith of cotton

or other fibres by putting the Asbestos material and the cotton or other fibres at the same time or times thru a machine which picks apart the fibres and mixes them in a flocculent condition and also eliminates impurities accompanying the uncleaned or only partially cleaned Asbestos material."

On February 21st, Serial No. 362,968. Filed March 3, 1920, by John Allen Heany, New Haven, Conn., assignor to the Rockbestos Products Corporation. Machine for manufacturing Asbestos Yarn, described as follows: "In combination with a carding machine a pair of longitudinally progressive and laterally retracting rub belts, a transfer belt supported between said rub belts and the doffer rings of the carding machine, means for directing filaments along said transfer belt, said transfer belt being arranged to receive thereon slivers of Asbestos stripped from the doffer rings and feed said slivers, together with reinforcing filaments to said rub belts, said transfer belt being provided with metallic reinforcement for supporting said filaments."

On February 28th, Serial No. 345,725. Filed December 18, 1919, by Robert H. Anderson, Ambler, Pa. assignor to the Asbestos Shingle, Slate & Sheathing Company. Fibre Cement Composition and method of and apparatus for forming same. Described as "a product comprising a body of hydraulic cement and fibre, having coloring matter incorporated in it and a surface layer comprising a different coloring matter compressed together with said body and integrally set therewith, said coloring matter co-operating to give a final surface color to the product."

On February 28th, Serial No. 265,535. Filed December 6, 1918, by John Allen Heany, New Haven, Conn., assignor to Rockbestos Products Corporation. Insulating Testing Device, being an apparatus for testing of insulation (asbestos) on wire.

On March 14th, Serial No. 392,374. Brake or Clutch. Granted to W. R. Seigle of New York City. Description states. "In a brake or clutch the combination with a drum to a band, comprising arcuate resilient lining, the proportions and resiliency of the lining being such that when it is idle it is thrown away from the drum.

On March 14th, Serial No. 259,978. Filed October 28, 1918. Manufacture of Gasket and Similar Material. Granted to C. H. Van Nostrand, Orange, N. J., and described as: "The process of making gasket material composed of a plurality of fibrous matter united by cement, which consists in separately making a plurality of compacted layers of fibrous matter so that the fibres of the same lie substantially parallel with one another, setting, pressing and drying the fibrous matter to form a compacted layer in which the fibres lay substantially in the same direction then uniting a plurality of such layers of fibrous material together with suitable cement."

On March 14th, Serial No. 242,972. Filed July 1, 1918. Renewed July 28, 1921, and given Serial No. 488,152. Gasket Packing, etc., by Edward O. Benjamin, Newark, N. J. Described as: "A resilient, compressible, tough, stable, non-sticking gasket or

packing material, consisting of non-combustible, wholly mineral filler, including lubricating material, held and protected by rubber, united with phenolic condensation product in the presence of sulphur by heat and pressure applied while the condensation product is in primary soluble state, the completed material containing less than 1 per cent. of uncombined sulphur."

Stude—What show did you see last night?
Stewed—Ashbeshtosh.
"No, there's no show by that name in town."
"Yash, there is. I copied the name off the curtain."—Chicago Phoenix.

The Wire Market

The copper market has eased off during the past few weeks, and has been quite a little easier in recent days, with freer offerings for prompt and second quarter at 12¾c, tho some producers are still holding at 13c. There has been a better demand for copper wire and cables, and alloy wire, in the last month but the possibility that all copper mines will soon be producing, makes buyers reluctant to stock up heavily.

Zinc is rather firmly held at about 5c f. o. b. New York for prime Western, and greater activity is expected in this metal because of the improved condition of the sheet steel business.—*Standard Underground Cable Co.*

BUYERS CLASSIFIED INDEX

Being a listing of those firms whose products are of particular interest to those in the Asbestos Industry.

Rate for listing supplied on application.

We hope to gradually make this listing of great value to our readers.

CARDING AND SPINNING MACHINES FOR ASBESTOS YARNS

Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass.
